

WHO WILL GET THE MONEY?

Text of the Law Refunding to States the Direct Taxes Levied During the War.

Provisions Concerning Disposition of the Funds That May Give Rise to Trouble—Indian Disarmament—Redskin Soldiers.

THE DIRECT-TAX BILL.

Text of the Act Refunding to the States the Tax Levied by the Act of Aug. 5, 1861.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The act for the refunding of the direct tax levied by the act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1861, is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to credit to each State and Territory of the United States and the District of Columbia a sum equal to all collections, by set-off or otherwise, made from said States and Territories and the District of Columbia, or from any of the citizens or inhabitants thereof or other persons, under the act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1861, and the amendatory acts thereto.

Section 2. That all moneys still due to the United States on the quota of direct tax apportioned by Section 8 of the act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1861, are hereby remitted and relinquished.

Sec. 3. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse each State, Territory and the District of Columbia for all money found due to them under the provisions of this act; and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby directed to pay the same to the Governors of the States and Territories and to the commissioners of the District of Columbia, but no money shall be paid to any State or Territory until the Legislature thereof shall have accepted, by resolution, the sum hereinafter appropriated, and the same shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the levy and collection of said tax and shall have authority to deliver to the Governor to receive said money for the use and purposes aforesaid.

Provided, That where the sums, or any part thereof, credited to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, have been collected by the United States from the citizens or inhabitants thereof, or any other person, either directly or by sale of property, such sums shall be held in trust by such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, for the benefit of those persons or inhabitants from whom they were collected, or their legal representatives.

And provided further, That no part of the money collected from individuals, and to be held in trust as aforesaid, shall be retained by the United States as a set-off against any indebtedness alleged to exist against the State, Territory or District of Columbia, in which such sum was collected.

And provided further, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid out by the Governor of any State or Territory or any other person to any attorney or agent under any contract for services now existing or hereafter made between the representative of any State or Territory and any attorney or agent. All claims under the trust created by this act shall be presented to the Governor of such State or Territory and the commissioners of the District of Columbia, respectively, within six years next after the date of this act; and all claims not so filed shall be forever barred, and the money attributable thereto shall belong to such State, Territory or the District of Columbia, respectively, as the case may be.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to such persons as shall in each case apply therefor, and furnish satisfactory evidence that such persons at the time of the sales hereinafter mentioned, the legal owner, or is the heir-at-law or devisee of the legal owner of such lands as were sold in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke's, in the State of South Carolina, under the said acts of Congress, the value of said lands as follows: To wit: To the owners of the lots in the town of Beaufort, one-half of the value assessed thereon for taxation by the State of South Carolina; to the owners of lands which were rated for taxation by the State of South Carolina as being uncultivated, \$5 per acre for each acre thereof returned on the proper tax-book; to the owners of all other lands, \$1 per acre for each acre thereof returned on said tax-book.

Provided, That in all cases where such owners or persons claiming under them have received or purchased said lands, or any part thereof, from the United States, they shall not receive compensation for such part so received or purchased; and any sum or sums held, or to be held, by the said State of South Carolina in trust for any such owner under Section 3 of this act shall be deducted from the sum due to such owner under the provisions of this section.

And provided further, That in all cases where said owners have heretofore received from the United States the surplus proceeds arising from the sale of the lands, such sums shall be deducted from the sum which they are entitled to receive under this act. That in all cases where persons while serving in the army or navy or marine corps of the United States, or who had been honorably discharged from said service, purchased any of the lands under Section 11 of the act of Congress approved June 7, 1862, and such lands afterward reverted to the United States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to such persons as shall in each case apply therefor, or to their heirs at law, devisees, or grantees in good faith and for valuable consideration, whatever sum was paid to the United States in such case. That before paying any money to such persons the Secretary of the Treasury shall require the person or persons entitled to receive the same to execute a release and discharge of all claims of every kind and description whatever against the United States, arising out of the execution of said act, and also a release and discharge of all right, title and interest in and to the said lands. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay for said lots and lands, which sums shall include all moneys in the treasury derived in any manner from the enforcement of said acts in said parishes, and not otherwise appropriated. That Section 1063 of the Revised Statutes is hereby made applicable to claims arising under this act without limitation as to the amount involved in such claims.

And provided further, That any sum or sums of money received in the Treasury of the United States from the sale of lands bid in for taxes in any State under the laws described in the first section of this act, in excess of the tax assessed thereon, shall be paid to the owners of the land so bid in and resold, or to their legal heirs or representatives.

INDIANS SHOULD NOT BE DISARMED.

Commissioner Morgan's Reasons for Believing the Sioux Should Keep Their Guns.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Recently Gen. Morgan, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was requested by the Secretary of the Interior to give an expression of views upon the communication of the Governor of South Dakota urging the disarming of Indians. In his reply Mr. Morgan states the reason for disarming the Indians are obvious and weighty, viz.: "To prevent them from going on the war-path and to quiet the fears of white settlers in their vicinity. If I thought there was really serious danger of any considerable number of Indians going upon the war-path or that the surest way of preventing any Indians from becoming hostile was to disarm all I should be very slow to interpose any objection to the measure. If I felt that white settlers were in serious danger of attack by the Indians and was convinced that their safety demanded the action above suggested I could not well resist it. But so far as my knowledge extends, I can hardly believe that there is now any serious danger of an Indian uprising. I believe the Indians to be, for the most part, inclined to peace and averse to war. They are sufficiently intelligent to understand that a fearful disadvantage they would be in a war with the United States. They know our vast resources, and a consciousness of their own weakness. Moreover many reasons which have existed among them for discontent can be—and, by congressional action just had, will be—removed.

"The settlers in the vicinity of the reservation have been frightened, and not without reason, and yet during all the excitement, and in spite of bitter provocation, the Indians have attacked no white people in their homes, nor, so far as I know, have they seriously threatened their peace. Those who have been really hostile should unquestionably be disarmed and their leaders severely punished. But during the late trouble in South Dakota the great body of the Sioux were friendly, and the innocent should not suffer with the guilty. To make no distinction in the treatment of Indians who took part in the hostilities and those who remained loyal, whom of whom suffered for their loyalty, would be an act of injustice, which an Indian is as quick to recognize and resent as a white man.

"It would be a great hardship to those Indians to lose their arms, which they greatly prize. They use them in slaughtering their cattle, in hunting and in sport. It is with some hesitation that I say, and I say it only after very careful deliberation and with sincere sorrow that it must be said, that I greatly fear that the Indians would not be safe, either in their persons or their property, if it were known that they were entirely without means of self-defense. Recent and events in South Da-

kota, where it is said women and little children were shot down by soldiers of the United States army, and others were burned and slain without provocation by citizens, have shown us how pitifully defenseless these poor creatures might be if willfully unarmed and unable to protect themselves.

"To disarm the Indians generally, and leave the whole body of the Sioux amassing under a sense of helplessness and wrong, would tend to produce among them a widespread feeling of irritation, unrest and distrust, disastrous not only to the peace and prosperity of the Indians, but likely to lead to bringing about the very danger which the disarming is intended to prevent. For should the arms that they now possess be forcibly taken from them there is nothing either in the law or in the habits of the people surrounding them to prevent them from arming themselves anew at the earliest opportunity by purchasing from the whites all the arms and ammunition which they are able to pay for.

"The prevention of future trouble lies, it seems to me, first, in treating them justly and kindly; secondly, in maintaining among them a well-disciplined, suitably-paid, vigilant Indian police force, and, lastly, in keeping at exposed points a small garrison of troops, sufficient, in case of great emergency, of maintaining order and protecting both Indians and whites. In view of these considerations, therefore, I feel constrained to advise against the general disarming of the Indians."

Indian Commissioner Morgan's position does not meet with approval among all Congressmen. It will be remembered that Congress acted favorably upon a resolution looking to the disarmament of Indians on reservations, and making it a serious offense to sell or give them firearms or ammunition. A special committee of the Senate was also appointed to investigate the recent outbreak, which will be done this summer, with special respect to the question of Indians having fire-arms. Western men in the spring are urging the Government to bear upon Secretaries Noble and Proctor to have the Indians disarmed at once, anticipating an outbreak this spring or summer.

RED-SKINS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Secretary Proctor's Order Concerning the Enrollment of 2,000 Indians.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The general order issued by Secretary Proctor in regard to the enlistment of 2,000 Indians in the army is as follows:

"The following named companies, now skeletonized, namely, Troop L of each of the cavalry regiments, except the Ninth and Tenth, and Company I of each of the infantry regiments, except the Sixth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth, will be recruited by the enlistment of Indians to the number of fifty-five for each troop and company. Whenever practicable the enlistment for each regiment will be made within the department on which the regimental headquarters are located. The officers, in making such enlistments, will be governed by existing laws and regulations; but a competent knowledge of the English language is not to be considered an essential qualification, and married men, not exceeding ten for each troop or company, may be enlisted with the approval of the department commander. Enlistments of Indians under the provisions of this order will be distinguished from enlistments of Indian scouts.

"Regimental commanders may, with the approval of the proper departmental commander, temporarily attach to the Indian companies such officers as are specially fitted for service therewith. Ultimately, non-commissioned officers for these companies will be supplied by the appointment of Indians in the manner indicated by regulations; but, until this is practical, available non-commissioned officers of either of the skeleton companies of a regiment may be utilized, or, if necessary, commissioned officers from organized companies of the regiment may be temporarily detailed.

"The number of enlisted Indian scouts will be reduced without unnecessary delay to 150, apportioned as follows among the several departments: Dakota, 35; Platte, 25; Missouri, 25; Texas, 15; Arizona, 35; Columbia, 10."

The Sherman Statue Fund.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Amos H. Eno in a letter to the committee having in charge the raising of a fund for the erection of a statue to the late General Sherman, states that if the committee will announce publicly that all surplus subscriptions will be turned over to the family of the late General he will subscribe \$2,500, but if the fund is merely to be used in the erection of a statue as now proposed he will give only \$1,000. Mr. Eno believes that if the public was apprised of the intention of the committee to turn over any surplus moneys to the family it would subscribe more liberally and promptly. The committee has approved of Mr. Eno's suggestion and accepted his offer. Resolutions were adopted by the committee that any surplus of the fund subscribed for the monument shall be turned over to the family of the General.

Another Bold Robbery at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 7.—Another bold robbery, the fourteenth of a like nature within a month, occurred here to-day. The victim was Mrs. J. Cook, the wife of a workingman. The robbers burst in the door after the woman's husband had gone to work, forced the woman at the point of a revolver to deliver over to him all the valuables in the house, and then they served him breakfast. He escaped and the police have no clue.

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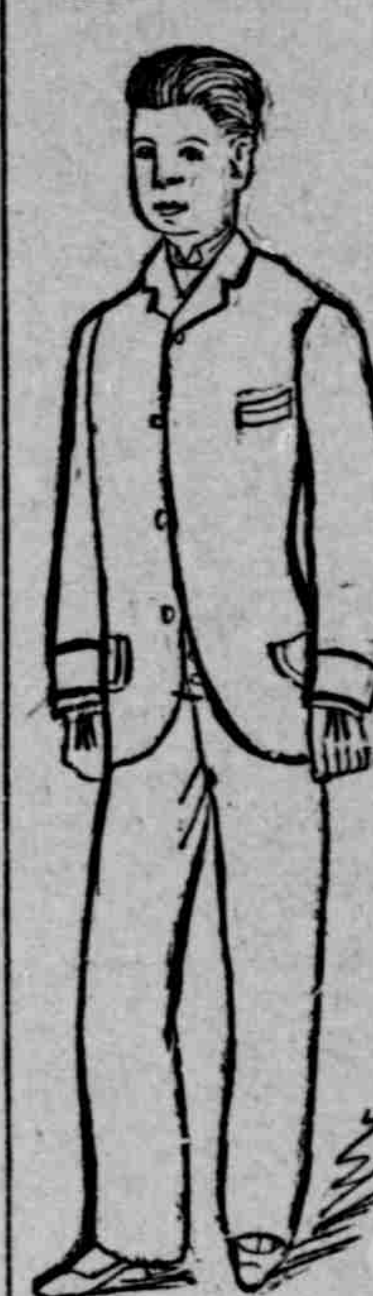
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